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Samia columbia Smith (Rep. iv, p. 107).—Mr. Herman Strecker has given a beautiful figure of the male of this species in his "Lepidoptera Rhopaloceres and Heteroceres," etc., 1875 (Pl. xii, Fig. 3), and Mr. F. B. Caulfield has described and figured the larva (*Canadian Entomologist*, x, p. 41, 1878), showing that it is structurally identical with that of *cecropia*, and differs only in the intenser green of the body, in the lateral tubercles and bases of the others being white instead of pale blue, and in the upper thoracic tubercles being of a deeper coral red. It accords more with the *cecropia* larva in the fourth stage. It is placed as a good specimen in Grote's "List of N. A. Platyptericæ," etc. (Am. Phil. Soc., 1874), but I am still of opinion that it should not be considered a distinct species, but simply a well-marked local color variety worthy of name. There is great variation in color, whether of the larva, cocoon or imago, in *cecropia*.

Callosamia angulifera Walker (Rep. iv, p. 122, note).—This is still considered a good species by systematists. Mr. Akhurst finds that it is rather constant from larvæ which seem to differ in no respect from those of *promethea*, but which feed on the tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and make the cocoon near the ground without pedicel.

Celæna renigera Stephens (Rep. i, p. 86).—Referred by Grote to *Hadena*. Specimens in the Fitch collection marked with names evidently from Walker, *infecta*, *egens*, *defectua*, *subcadens*? and *murcimaculata* seem to be all synonyms and mere variations.

Prodenia autumnalis Riley (Rep. iii, p. 116 and subsequently).—As stated in the eighth report (p. 48) this in the more typical form is recognized as *Laphygma frugiperda* Sm. and Abb. The variety *obscura*, as Professor Zeller, who has seen it, informs me, is so near the European *exigua* Hübn., that it is not easily distinguished.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

THE SACRIFICIAL STONE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO, IS IT GENUINE OR NOT?—In the city of Mexico are offered for sale, casts in plaster of the so-called sacrificial stone now in the courtyard of the museum in the city of Mexico, of which much has been written to prove its genuineness. These casts are much reduced in size, and do not contain the groove of the original. The maker, like many of his countrymen living in the city of Mexico, may not believe in the genuineness of this stone's history; many assert that it was not the sacrificial stone of the Aztecs used in the city of Mexico. No doubt the basin in the center, and groove running from it across the top and down the sides were made after the ornamentation was completed. As this is claimed to represent the journeying of the Aztecs to the city of Mexico, why did they not cut the groove first, then the historical representation?

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As it is, the figures through which the groove is cut, are partially effaced. The groove was evidently cut after the completion of the stone, and in a very rough, uneven manner, passing through the figures in order to give a false importance to a carved stone, which, if allowed to tell its own tale, or, rather, if its history had not been destroyed so as to attach a false representation to it, would still be a valuable monument.

One would think that an object designed for so important a purpose, would have been dressed into shape at the same time, without having to pick up an accidental stone and improvise it for an occasion. If the figures on the surface represent the journeying of the Aztecs to the valley of Mexico, then it did not take many to form the procession. Is there not a great probability that this so-called sacrificial stone had a useful purpose? We are led to this conclusion by seeing scattered about many large round stones, both plain and ornamented, yet without grooves. In the old mills of the early Spaniards, are to be found the very counterparts of these. And why did the Indians want a stone with a hole in it, to retain the heads of prisoners as they were severed? A round object allowing the head to hang over so as to bare the neck for the knife, would be better adapted for the purpose, than to lay the head in a hole with the neck contracted. Is it proved that the Aztecs cut off the heads of their victims? All the stone knives the writer has seen with edges of sufficient length, strength and sharpness, would be poor, slow tools for the cutting off of the numerous heads said to have been daily removed by Montezuma. In the collection of antiquities are several obsidian knives marked "sacrificial knives used by the Aztecs," all of which are better adapted to cut off the tops from turnips and carrots, than human heads, especially if bones were suddenly hit, as the brittleness of these knives would be their speedy destruction. If these so-called Aztecs burnt their dead as a national custom, why accuse them of cutting off human heads to appease their gods? It was only giving the Spanish priests a pretext to call them idolators; so they called it sacrificing human beings. It was good religious capital to work upon. One proof of their burning their dead is, that no graves have been found in the country they occupied, that are older than the Spanish conquest. The Chichimecs, called Aztecs, could not cut off the heads of all their victims; some would die. Why are they not found? There are three skeletons in the museum of the city of Mexico, which were obtained in the old Inquisition building of the city, of those who were starved to death because of their refusal to yield to church dictation. They find no bodies because they were all burnt according to custom, a usage continued to the present day by their kin the Apache, the Yuma, Mojave and others,—plain, simple Indians, not fond of the pageantry attributed to them by the conquerors, who must fictitiously give them

importance in order to throw reflected greatness upon their conquest.—*Edward Palmer.*

ANCIENT PUEBLO WORKSHOP.—On the north bank of the Rio San Juan, in Southern Utah, about twenty or thirty miles below the mouth of the Mancos cañon, in the summer of 1875, I discovered the site of an ancient aboriginal workshop, where axes and hatchets had formerly been made in large numbers. On an elevated ledge overlooking the river, I gathered together in the space of half an hour, upwards of twenty stone axes of various sizes and in different stages of manufacture. They were all made of the natural, rounded, water-worn stones of the river, such as we call cobble-stones, varying in length from four to ten inches. As a general thing, the flat stones, which approached most nearly the desired form, had been selected, and the majority of them had simply a groove roughly chipped out around one end. None of the specimens exhibited any traces of surface-pecking. In some examples the edge had been commenced by flaking off small fragments on each side, whilst a few had been superficially sharpened by abrasion. One highly polished celt, of the long, narrow variety, such as the one figured in Hayden's Report for 1876, Pl. XLVI, Fig. 3, and two or three broken specimens were included in the series. They were all found on the surface, scattered through a large number of stones which had evidently been carried there for the same purpose. The ledge or small plateau on which they were found, did not exceed two hundred feet in length and fifty in width.—*E. A. Barber.*

FRENCH ANTHROPOLOGY.—The *Revue d'Anthropologie*, Vol. IV, No. 2, April, 1881, furnishes the following communications:

Broca, Paul.—*Anthropologie Zoologique. La torsion de la humérus et le Tropométre*, pp. 193–210.

Benzengre, B.—*Etude Anthropologique sur les Tatars de Kassimoff*, pp. 211–221.

Hamy, Dr. E. T.—*Les Nègres de la Vallée du Nil: Impressions et Souvenirs*, pp. 222–235.

Bordier, Dr. A.—*Japonais et Malais*. [A chapter in pathologic Anthropology, being a lecture delivered Jan. 15, 1881, before the "Ecole d'Anthropologie" in the Course of Medical Geography.] pp. 236–246.

Chantre, Ernest.—*Ancienneté des Nécropoles préhistoriques du Caucase. Renferment des Crânes Macrocéphales*. pp. 247–254, plates I, II.

Kuhf, Dr.—*De la Platycnémie dans les races humaines*, pp. 255–259.

Rochebrune, Dr. A. T.—*Etude morphologique, physiologique, et ethnographique sur la Femme et l'Enfant dans la Race Oulove*, pp. 260–294, plate III.

Vars, Ed.—*Review of the works of N. J. Zograf and H. B. Bozdanov on the Samoyedes*, pp. 295–305, with tables.

Mortillet, G. de.—*Review of the Marquis of Nadaillac's work on the first men and prehistoric times*, pp. 306–309.

Zabrowski.—*Review of Archæology in Ztschr f. Ethnol.*, Berlin, 1879 and 1880, pp. 309–312; of Hartmann's "Les Peuples de l'Afrique," pp. 330–332; *Le Cerveau et ses fonctions*, by J. Luys, pp. 336–339.

Martinet, Ludovic.—*Review of Archæology at the French Association, 1880; Bulletin de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, 1879; and the Archæology of Charents*, pp. 312–326; Lesson's "Les Polynésiens, leur origine, leur migrations, leur langage," pp. 339–343.

Deniker—Review of Dr. R. Hartmann's "Der Gorilla Zoologisch—Zootomische Untersuchungen, Lpzg., 1880, pp. 327-330.

Letourneau, Ch.—Review of Le Bon's "L'Homme et les Sociétés leurs origines et leur histoire, Paris, Rothschild, 2 vols., 1879-80," pp. 332-336.

Manouvrier—Review of French and Italian journals, pp. 344-349.

GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGY.—The third part, thirteenth volume, of *Archiv für Anthropologie*, published March, 1881, will be found to contain the following papers:

Kollmann, J. (Basel)—Beiträge zu einer Kraniologie der Europäischen Völker, pp. 179-232, tables II, III, IV.

Scheiber, S. H. (Bukarest)—Untersuchungen über den mittleren Wuchs der Menschen in Ungarn, pp. 233-267.

Hagen, Fritz Bessel—Zur Kritik und Verbesserung der Winkelmessungen am Kopfe; mit besonderer Rücksicht auf ihre Verwendung zu weiteren Schlussfolgerungen und auf ihre mathematisch sichere Bestimmung durch Konstruktion und Berechnung, pp. 269-316.

SHORTER COMMUNICATIONS.

Asbóth, O. (Budapest)—Ein Hochzeitsbrauch in Südrussland. Translated from the Russian, pp. 317-321.

Fürst, Carl M. (Stockholm)—Ueber das Vorkommen des Trochants tertius beim Menschen, pp. 321-322.

Fligier, Dr., Reviews of—Miklosich's "Travels in Rumania, Istria and the Carpathians;" Pic's "Origin of the Rumanians;" Diefenbach's "Ethnology of Eastern Europe, especially the Hâmos peninsula and the Lower Danube;" Helbig's "Die Italiker in der Poebene;" Alton's "Beiträge zur Ethnologie Ostladiniens;" Kuno's "Prehistoric Rome;" the Celts; and works by Schwartz, Jirecek, Hasden, Valroger, Robion, Luchaire, Sanpere y Miguel, Alton, Biderman, Benloew, Gerard de Rialle, Tomaschek, Arnold and Kopernicki, pp. 323-335.

Fischer, George—Reviews of the archæological publications of Doctor Lovisato Domenice, and Bandelier's Art of War among the Mexicans, pp. 335-346.

Ecker, A.—Reviews of Bischoff's "Brain weight of Men," and Jöger's "Dictionary of Zoology, Anthropology and Ethnology," pp. 346-351.

As an appendix to part third, we have the fifth installment of a series of elaborate reports upon the great anthropological museums in Germany. The title is as follows: V. Berlin. Das Anthropologische Material des Anatomischen Museums der Königl. Universität. Erster Theil. Zusammengestellt von Dr. G. Broeseke, im Mai, 1880, pp. I-VIII, 1-87, closely printed. Correspondenz-Blatt, No. 12, 1880, and Nos. 1-2, 1881 close the volume.

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BANDELIER, A. F.—1. Historical Introduction to studies among the sedentary Indians of New Mexico. 2. Report on the Ruins of Pecos. Papers of the Archæological Institute of America. Boston, A. Williams & Co., 1881. 1 vol., pp. 135, 11 plates.

CAMPBELL, PROF. J., M.A. (of Montreal)—Origin of the Aborigines of Canada. A paper read before the Lit. & Hist. Soc. of Quebec. Quebec, *Morning Chronicle*, 1881. Pamph., pp. 33-34.

DOUGLASS, S. J.—The Eskimo Race: its Origin, Migrations and Characteristics. *Good Company*, March-April, pp. 10.

FAILYER, PROF. G. H.—Traces of the Aborigines of Riley county, Kansas. *Tr. Kansas Acad. Sc.*, Vol. VII, 1879-80, p. 132.

- INGERSOLL, E.—Personal Recollections of the Utes. *Good Company*, March–April, pp. 8.
- MORSE, PROF. E. S.—Prehistoric Man in America. *Kansas City Rev.*, June, 1881, p. 90.
- TYLOR, E. B.—Anthropology: an Introduction to the Study of Man and Civilization. N. York, D. Appleton & Co. 1 vol., pp. 448, 78 illus., 12mo.
- VERNEAU, D. R.—The Black Races of Oceanica. *Pop. Sc. Month.*, April, pp. 9.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS.—A meeting of representatives of all the German geographical societies, was held at the rooms of the Berlin Society, on the 7th and 8th of June last. Dr. Nachtigal, President of the latter society, was in the chair. In his opening speech Dr. Nachtigal gave some account of the efforts made to form a union of the various geographical societies of the Empire. They include now about 4000 members. A plan of coöperation under the control of an executive body at Berlin, and including the publication of a journal, had been proposed, but met with too much opposition, and was therefore abandoned. Annual meetings for the reading of papers and discussions, was all that could be decided upon at present. At this meeting papers were presented, 1. On the Ways and Means of investigating the condition of the Earth's Center, by Professor Zöppritz [Professor of Geography at the University of Königsberg]; 2. On the Bermudas and their Coral Reefs, by Professor Rein [Professor of Geography at the University of Marburg], founded on observations made by the author during a two years' residence on the islands; 3. On the importance of Magnetic Researches, from the point of view of geography and the study of the earth generally, by Dr. Neumayer [Director of the Imperial German Marine Observatory at Haniburg]; 4. On the Claims of Ethnography, by Dr. Bastian [Director of the Ethnographical Museum at Berlin]; 5. On the Forms of German Houses viewed geographically and historically, by Professor Meitzen [Professor of Statistics at the University of Berlin]; 6. On the Results of earlier Travels with regard to the Botany of Tripoli and the Libyan Desert, by Professor Ascherson [Professor of Botany at the University of Berlin]. An animated discussion on the subject of geographical teaching in the schools took place, leading to the adoption of the following resolutions: "That a combination of geographical with historical instruction led to the injury and neglect of all school teaching; that even if geography is viewed as the only subject which connects physical science and mathematics with history, it should be joined with physical science in the instruction of the upper classes of schools; and lastly, that geography in the Government examinations of teachers, should be admitted as a separate science, and also as an accessory subject assisting to an important degree various other branches of learning." Professor Wagner, of Göttingen, advocated the sketching of maps, and especially the rapid delineation

¹ Edited by ELLIS H. YARNALL, Philadelphia.